

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for negating or reducing decrease in blood flow in an abdominal organ which would otherwise have decreased oxygen delivery because of decreased blood-flow therein because of being contacted with insufflating gas, comprising contacting said abdominal organ with a blood-flow to abdominal organ decrease preventing agent in a therapeutically effective amount.
2. The method of Claim 1 where the step of contacting said abdominal organ with a blood-flow to abdominal organ decrease preventing agent in a therapeutically effective amount comprises delivering the blood-flow to abdominal organ decrease preventing agent to the abdominal cavity as part of a gas consisting essentially the blood-flow to abdominal organ decrease preventing agent in therapeutically effective amount and an insufflating gas.
3. The method of Claim 2 where the insufflating gas is carbon dioxide.
4. The method of Claim 3 where the blood-flow to abdominal organ decrease preventing agent is ethyl nitrite.
5. The method of Claim 4 where the gas contains from 1 to 1,000 ppm ethyl nitrite.
6. The method of Claim 5 where the gas contains from 50 to 200 ppm ethyl nitrite.
7. The method of Claim 1 where the amount of blood-flow to abdominal organ decrease preventing agent is effective to relieve hypoxemia.
8. The method of Claim 1 where the blood-flow to abdominal organ decrease preventing agent is administered as a nebulized dry powder or as a solution.
9. A gas consisting essentially of insufflating gas and a blood-flow to abdominal organ decrease preventing agent in a therapeutically effective amount.

10. The gas of Claim 9 where the insufflating gas is carbon dioxide and the blood-flow to abdominal organ decrease preventing agent is ethyl nitrite.
11. The gas of Claim 10 containing 1 to 1,000 ppm ethyl nitrite.
12. The gas of Claim 11 containing 50 200 ppm ethyl nitrite.

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